

gain, common coffin, no trimmings of gold,
 occupant lifeless, rigid and cold,
 from this life with its pleasures and pains,
 rises and downfalls, losses and gains.
 With all his work as a miner is o'er,
 the tales he once told he will never tell more.
 When o'er his grave, let sweet immortelles grow,
 he since he's gone where all mortals must go—
 mortals as well as a miner.

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Even should the activities of labor organizations be rightfully classified as conspiracies, has not the time come when it must be considered whether these "conspiracies" of organized labor do not do more to further the advancement of humanity and national welfare than the property interests which have been heretofore carefully safeguarded? It is no "man of straw" that we fear in the application of the Sherman Antitrust law to organized labor.

While it is unthinkable that the organized labor movement can be crushed out of existence, yet the repression of normal activities thus rousing among the workers resentment at injustice,

MEMBERSHIP OF JUDICIARY COMMITTEE

Every local union, as well as every member of the two judicial committees in Congress, urging favorable action on the proposed bill, should be notified. The following are the names of the committees as follows:

The free man's ownership of himself and his labor power implies that he may sell it to another or withhold it; that he may, with others similarly situated, sell his labor power or withhold it; that no man has even an implied property right in the labor of another; that a free man may sell his labor power under stress

The fact, then, that organizations not for profit but for securing humanitarian benefits for the workers, would be exempt from the application of the provisions of the Sherman Antitrust Law would not constitute a reason for declaring the measure unconstitutional—such a decision would depend upon whether there are real ob-

The legal mind is strongly influenced by the traditional element of the law developing out of the observance of precedents in its application. It is concerned for consistency, for continuity of even an antiquated concept.

If any honest man, and, I may truly affirm, a laborious zeal for the public service has given me audience to your esteem, let me exhort and conjure you never to suffer an invasion of your political constitution, however minute the instance may appear, to pass by, without a determined, persevering resistance. **ONE PRECEDENT CREATES ANOTHER. THEY SOON ACCUMULATE, AND CONSTITUTE LAW. WHAT YESTERDAY WAS FACT, TODAY IS FACT.** Examples are supported by justifying motives, dangerous measures, and when they do not suit exactly, the defect is supplied by analogy. Be assured that the laws, which protect us in our civil rights, grow out of the constitution, and that they must all or flourish with it.

Mr. Burke admitted that his theory was not a theory for the strict lawyer, it was a theory for statesmen for whom fact must often take precedence of law.

Law and legal interpretation have not divested themselves of all the influences of that time when men were not free and were looked upon as chattels and property. They have not yet come under the sway of the newer expressions of the social conscience which Professor Charles E. Merriam has aptly termed "social justice."

Hostile lawyers, lawyers paid to present the cases of their clients, judges under domination of the employer's and the legalist's viewpoint, have misrepresented and misinterpreted acts and purposes of the workmen to make them appear criminal and destructive, whereas the guiding purpose animating the labor movement is not destruction, but construction, completion, and perfection of general welfare.

It is charged that workmen conspire to destroy business when they withhold labor power or patronage, pending the securing of spe-

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Every local union, as well as every individual member of each local union, is urged to immediately address a letter to each member of the two judiciary committees and also to their own United States Senators and Representatives in Congress, urging favorable action at once on the Bartlett-Bacon bills. Trade Unionists, Do Your Duty Now. The committees are as follows:

DEMOCRATS.	
Henry D. Clayton, of Alabama.	Andrew J.
Edwin Y. Webb, of North Carolina.	Dick M. M.
Charles C. Carlin, of Virginia.	John T. N.
John C. Floyd, of Arkansas.	Henry G.
Robert Y. Thomas, Jr., of Kentucky.	L. C. Dye
H. Garland Dupre, of Louisiana.	George S.
Walter L. Moore, of New Jersey.	
Daniel J. McGilleuddy, of Maine.	
Jack Beall, of Texas.	Walter M.
Joseph Taggart, of Kansas.	
Louis Fitzhenry, of Illinois.	
John F. Carey, of New York.	
John B. Peterson, of Virginia.	
John J. Mitchell, of Massachusetts.	

Address: House Office Building, Washington, D. C.

DEMOCRATS.	REPUBLICANS.
Colburn, of Texas.	Clarence D. Clark, of
Crane, of North Carolina.	Knute Nelson, of Minne
Chilton, of West Virginia.	William P. Dillingham,
O'Gorman, of New York.	George Sutherland, of U
Fletcher, of Florida.	Frank H. Brandegee, of
Reed, of Missouri.	William E. Borah, of Id
Askurst, of Arizona.	Albert B. Cummins, of
Shields, of Tennessee.	Elihu Root, of New York
Walsh, of Montana.	
h, of Georgia.	
Address: Senate Office Building Washington D	

Address: Senate Office Building, Washington, D.

The Progressive Party, in order to secure to the people a better administration of justice, and by that means bring about a more general respect for the law and the courts, pledges itself to work unceasingly for THE REFORM OF LEGAL PROCEDURE AND JUDICIAL METHODS.

In the division of the wages from the sale of labor power, man is also his own free agent. All things that he may lawfully buy, he may lawfully sell. He may sell his labor power to the man who purchases from whomsoever he will, or he may give his patronage to another. What he may do with his wages in the form of bestowing or withholding his patronage, he may lawfully agree with no person to do.

No corporation or company has a vested interest in the patronage of a free man. If it should be true, and its truth can not be controverted, that a man who bestows his patronage upon any legal basis, free men may bestow their patronage upon whomever they please, and may give it upon another. And this, too, whether in the first instance the business concern is hostile or friendly. It is true for any good reason that a man may bestow his patronage upon whomever he pleases.

It is not a question of whether we like or dislike lockouts or strikes, boycotts or blacklists.

It follows, then, that to apply to voluntary associations of working people (commonly called labor organizations) which are concerned with individuals and their powers, the same regulations as are applied to organizations manipulating the products of labor leads to mischievous results and perversion of justice. Legislation recognizing the inherent difference between these two kinds of organizations could not be condemned as unconstitutional on the charge of unjustifiable discrimination.

After considering the charge of "class legislation" from the angle of "difference of kind," it remains to take up the matter as to whether

